The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4482 號二十八百四千四第 日三十月二年申壬治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21st MARCH, 1872. 四拜禮 號一念月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 20, THALES, Brit. str., 775, Burnie, Canton 20th March, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

March 20, MADUEA, North German bg., 175, Vohs, Ningpo March 10th, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

March 20, U.S.S. g-b. ASHUELOT, 786, Capt. Wallace, Swatow 19th March.

March 20, HERTHA, North Ger. bark, 1,050, Scheiber, Newcastle October 8th, and Singapore 2nd February, Coals.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

March 20, ALDEBARAN, French bark, 246, Laurent, Saigon 9th February, and Cape St. James 10th, 6,800 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

Departures.

March 20, GLENDARROCH, str., for Shanghai.

March 20, FUSI-YAMA, str., for Saigon.

March 20, PEPITA, for Saigon.

March 20, NORSEMAN, for Bangkok.

March 20, MARIA, for Macao.

March 20, H.I.M. VETTORE PISANI, for Singapore.

March 20, OTAGO, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20TH MARCH.

Thales, str., for Swatow.
Cutty Sark, for Bangkok.
Otago, str., for Shanghai.
Emile, for Saigon.
Fusi-yama, str., for Saigon.

Passengers.

The following Passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Ellora*, to-day, at noon:—
For Bombay.—Mr. Yacubhoy.
For Melbourne.—Mr. Lee Ching.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Thomas Burt.
For Southampton.—Captain P. R. Holmes, Mrs. W. Lay, infant and servant, Miss Tookey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Vinton, Captain Oates, Mrs. Perks, Dr. Ewing, Messrs. H. Collins, Thos. Wiles, Wyatt, and McKean.

Reports.

The British bark *Grenadier* reports left Saigon on 21st February; experienced strong winds and gales from the N.E. and N.N.E. the first part of passage, attended with heavy sea; along the Shoals had stiff N. and N.E. breeze; after which Northerly and fine till arrival.

The North German bark *Bertha* reports left Bangkok on February 11th, had light winds and calms down the Gulf, and moderate winds to the China Sea; after which strong N.E. monsoon and high sea till 18th, when had thick cloudy weather to arrival.

The Siamese bark *Daylight* reports left Bangkok on February 4th, had light winds down the Gulf, after which strong monsoon and high sea to the Luzon Coast; then moderate and fine; afterwards thick cloudy weather. Spoke American ship *Pharos*, steering S.W., in lat. 17.47 N., long. 150.21 E., on March 16th.

The French bark *Aldebaran* reports left Saigon 9th Feb., and Cape St. James 10th, had strong N.E. and N.N.E. gales with heavy sea for five days, then calms and light winds to Palawan passage; after which N.E. and N. Westerly winds to Luzon; thence N.N.E. light winds and calms to arrival.

The North German bark *Hertha* reports left N. Shields on 8th October, had Northerly wind in the North Sea to the English Channel, and Northerly winds to the Equator, crossing on 10th Nov. in 29.03 W.; then South E. trades; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on Dec. 8th, in 40. S., with Southerly winds. First land made was Princes Island on Jan. 17th, and Sunda Straits on the 18th. Had strong N.W. winds; made Chew Island on the 19th, Carramatta Passage 24th Jan.; arrived at Singapore 30th January, left on 2nd Feb.; from thence strong Northerly winds up the China Sea, then light winds to Lutana Island; made Luzon Coast on March 14th; from thence light Northerly winds till arrival.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EMANUEL ULLMANN ceases from this day, by mutual consent, and I shall carry on the business, as hitherto, under the same style and firm.

MORIS ULLMANN.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

P.S.—Mr. MORIS ULLMANN will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mr. EMANUEL ULLMANN, either on his private account or on account of the firm. tf 483

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1678 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1430 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.

tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

ESTATE OF RAY & CO.

CREDITORS of the Bankrupt Estate of RAY & Co. are requested to send in their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1872, after which no Claims will be recognized.

WM. R. LANDSTEIN.
J. FAIRBAIRN.
Trustees of the Estate of Ray & Co.

tf 466 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

Banks.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000,
DIVIDED INTO
75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH,
OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES,
REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF
7,500,000 THALER,
HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to

GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Shanghai.

tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on Allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq.,
Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq.,
Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., Esq.,
Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.,
Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,
Messrs. Little & Co.

J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.

D. REID, Esq.,
Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

H. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee,
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

IT is proposed to establish in Shanghai a Limited Banking Company, with the above title, in the belief that there is not only room, but actual necessity, for the additional facilities which such an institution will afford to the large local, coasting, and foreign trade which centres in this port.

The great extension of steam communication both by sea and river, and the creation of telegraphic connections, since the existing Local Bank was founded, have greatly added to the importance of Shanghai, until it has become the great depôt or distributing point for the trade of Northern and Central China; but, while it seems desirable that Shanghai should be the head-quarters of the new Bank, and its direction on the spot where the principal interests are involved, a local Committee will be formed in Hongkong for the promotion of the undertaking there.

The success of other public companies in Shanghai and Hongkong, and the evidence of a large sum of money seeking investment in China, encourage the belief that the proposed Capital for this Bank will be readily subscribed; many influential native merchants have already come forward as active promoters and supporters of the undertaking, and the Committee look for a very valuable constituency from Chinese sources.

The legal constitution of the Bank is engaging the consideration of the Committee, and reference has been made to London and elsewhere for the best legal advice upon the subject; and it is understood that no Shares will be allotted, nor will operations be commenced until the necessary arrangements have been completed, when further information will be laid before intending Shareholders. In the meantime, applications for shares are invited, until the 15th April, 1872, but must be on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GILFILLAN,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1872. [212

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Sellnon, Esq.	H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	
Wm. Lemann, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $6 per Share on which $100 have been paid, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 312 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

WANTED.—The "CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT" for 1865.

Offers, giving particulars, please address to Z. Y. X., care of this paper.

497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1872.

Intimations.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

INSTEAD of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in China will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of other Companies*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates.

These rates will compare favorably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in China. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

The "Commercial Union" is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December, 1870, as compared with 31st December, 1869.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shewn by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in China. Quotation, Investors Monthly Manual, 30th Dec., 1871, 165 per cent. premium.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December, 1867, will compare favorably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at China rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is entirely free from amalgamations.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents for the Life Department at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Foochow.

510 Hongkong, 13th March, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

Underwriter. *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above-named Company, is payable on the fifteenth day of March, 1872, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where Receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of (12) Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls un-paid on the 15th day of March, 1872.

N. B. DENNYS.
Acting Secretary.

323 407 Hongkong, 29th February, 1872.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st *December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

2087 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

SINGING CLASSES.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of joining an ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS, under the direction of Mr. A. SINGER, will please forward their names to him, care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.

Also,

Those desirous of forming a GLEE and MADRIGAL CLASS, will be good enough to do likewise.

Both the above classes will commence in the first week of February. Terms on application.

tf 173 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 21st March, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

2 Cases Manila CIGARS.
Casks each 4 dozen qts. Hibbert's STOUT.
" " 4 " " BEER.
Cases Vieux COGNIAC.
" VERMOUTH.
" GIN.
" Hennessy's BRANDY.
" ASPARAGUS.
" French PEAS.
BUTTER, in Tins.
Casks Yellow OCHRE.
Coal SHOVELS.
KNIVES, TUMBLERS, Toilet SOAP, &c.

And,

Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

542 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,

TO-MORROW,
the 22nd March, 1872, at noon,—

Toilet SERVICES, Dinner and Tea SERVICES, Kerosine LAMPS, JAMS, HAMS, SAUSAGES, CHEESE, Corn BROOMS, SCISSORS, &c.

Ex "Ornata,"
(On account of the concerned.)
100 casks pints Extra STOUT.
39 " quarts do.
Ex "Bombay,"
(On account of the concerned),
10 Half-barrels Stockholm TAR.
4 Barrels do.

Also,

20 Mille CORKS for Pint Bottles.
2 Casks PORT WINE.
3 " SHERRY.
20 Cases assorted LIQUEURS.

And,

A varied assortment of SUNDRIES.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

543 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 22nd day of March, 1872, at 2 P.M., on the Premises,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 199, with the following Buildings thereon.

A large and commodious Building known as St. Francis' Hospital, with the surrounding Gardens and Out-houses, commanding a splendid view of the harbour, and two Blocks of Buildings situated in St. Francis' Street and Queen's Road, opposite the New Pier and Godown Company's Premises. Most of the Houses are occupied.

The Property has a frontage on the Queen's Road of 218 feet, and contains 56,680 square feet.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

513 Hongkong, 13th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd March, 1872, at noon,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising English-made Drawing-room SUITE and CHIFFONIER, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, MIRRORS in gilt frames, ENGRAVINGS, FENDERS, Marble-top TABLE, WASHSTANDS, &c.

Iron BEDSTEADS, Electro PLATE, Ice CHEST, GLASSWARE, and CUTLERY, &c., &c.

On view on morning of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

544 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 28th day of March, 1872, at the House known as "Boa-Vista," Castle Road, at noon.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, consisting of:—

Handsomely made CHIFFONIER with Mirror sides; Dining TABLES and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Side and Card TABLES, Kerosine LAMPS, ORNAMENTS, Damask Covered COUCHES, Arm, Easy, and Drawing Room CHAIRS, with Chintz Covers; Canton Black Wood Marble Top Centre and Side TABLES, TEA BOYS, Pier GLASSES, Gilt-Framed ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS, CLOCKS, Bohemian VASES, Gas CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS, LAMPS, Window CURTAINS & POLES, RUGS, CARPETING, FENDER and IRONS, Brass and Wooden BEDSTEADS, complete; WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble Top Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, Book CASES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, Marble Top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Extension CHAIRS, SECRETAIRES.

Shanghai Bath TUBS.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert SERVICES, complete; Fine Cut GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, and PLATED WARE.

Cottage PIANO.

Basket CARRIAGES and PONIES.

A new DOG CART.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

445 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. HAWKE, Esq., Acting Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

TUESDAY,
the 2nd day of April, 1872, at noon,—

H. M. Gun-vessel "*ALGERINE*," 80 Horse Power.

One Anchor and Cable to be sold with the Vessel.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery, payable in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

452 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had

AT
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 114 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Directors have appointed MR. R. DUNCAN as Acting-Secretary during the absence of the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

1m 378 Hongkong, 27th February, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.

3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

7, PEDDER'S HILL, 16th March, 1872.

MR. MICHAEL MOSS has been appointed SECRETARY of the HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, and assumes charge from this date.

By order of the Directors,

N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.

tf 526

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the conveyance of Cargo *via* London to New York, transhipping to steamers of the North German Lloyd Company, at Southampton. We are now prepared to take Cargo on through Bills of Lading by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company line for New York.

For further particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 207 Hongkong, 30th January, 1872.

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE FUNG, TOE SHING, LEONG FOOK TIN, and HOA CHING are the proprietors in the business of TOE-SHING Shop, situated at Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Now in consequence of HOA CHING, of Canton, having withdrawn his share in the said business, the undersigned have withdrawn theirs also. The public is hereby informed that the undersigned will not be responsible for transactions entered into by TOE SHING and LEONG FOOK TIN, the present proprietors of the shop.

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE FUNG, } Late proprietors of TOE-SHING Shop.

1m 537 Hongkong, 19th March, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,	⅔ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

REGINA *v.* ABDOOL MOUSSA AND NOOR MAHOMED JAMISSA.

NOW READY, in pamphlet form, a full Report of the above trial, with the recent Articles that appeared in the Hongkong *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* relating thereto, and some of the evidence taken before the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the Bankruptcy matter of ABDOOL RAHMAN JAMAL, and at the Magistracy.

Price 50 cents.

Hongkong—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay—
Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, and
Messrs. DOZABHEE JUMEETJEE & Co., Booksellers.

tf 234 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE TO-DAY, the 21st Instant, at 4 P.M.

By order,

EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.

3d 509 Hongkong, 12th March, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th instant to the 23rd inst., both days included.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

19d 455 Hongkong 5th March, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1871.

By order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

22d 431 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 99, Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1872, at 3.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing certain special Resolutions making the following changes in the Regulations of the Company, that is to say:—

1stly.—Subject to the payment of Interest as hereinafter on the paid-up capital the profits of the Company to be divisible as follows from the 1st day of January, 1872: two-thirds thereof to be divided *pro-rata* by way of bonus amongst all contributors, *as well non-shareholders as shareholders*, according to the amount of premia contributed by each; the remaining third to be set apart to form the Reserve Fund, until the same shall amount to $300,000. When such Fund shall have been accumulated, the said one-third to be applied as dividend amongst the Shareholders generally according to the number of shares held by each. At the expiration of the Company the Reserve Fund to be divided in like manner as the Capital amongst Shareholders generally, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

2ndly.—*Annual* general meetings instead of *half-yearly* meetings to be in future held by the Company.

3rdly.—The sanction of *one-third* only instead of *one-half* of the entire body of Shareholders to be necessary in order to alter the regulations of the Company.

4thly.—*Fourteen* instead of *Twenty-one* days' notice to be necessary in calling ordinary and confirmatory meetings of Shareholders.

By order,

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1872. [tf 244

THE HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND BORNEO TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Staunton Street, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of March, current, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of considering and determining upon a Special Resolution to increase the Capital of the Company.

THOS. HOWARD & Co.,
General Managers.

18d 476 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at half-past three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1871. The transfer books of the Society will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

21d 478 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing certain proposed alterations in Clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, providing for a return, subject to the payment of interest on the paid-up Capital, of Two-Thirds of the Annual Profits, rateably to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, and for placing the remaining One Third to the Reserve Fund.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.

tf 234 Shanghai, 20th February, 1872.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 99, Praya, Victoria Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1872, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special Resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 23rd March, 1872.

By Order,

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1872. [tf 245

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1871, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant.

Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Club Chambers.

By order,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

30d 313 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

Intimations.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SEATHOLDERS intending to resign their SITTINGS, and Persons requiring SITTINGS, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.

1w 553 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

TENDERS for DOCKING and REPAIRING the British Brig "*SPARTAN*," will be received at the office of the undersigned, where particulars may be had, up to 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 21st instant.

GRÜN & Co.,
Agents, British Brig "Spartan."

2d 552 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

WANTED IN BOTTOMRY, $4,000, about, on the Hull, Spars, Sails and Rigging, Cargo and Freight, of the German schooner *FALK*, to enable her to proceed on her voyage to Amoy.

Tenders will be received until TO DAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m.

C. ROSE,
Master of the schooner *Falk*,
care of Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2d 549 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

THE SHE KING, or BOOK OF POETRY, being Volume IV. of the CHINESE CLASSICS, by the Rev. JAMES LEGGE, D.D., LL.D., will be ready for delivery in a few days.

1w 541 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are invited to furnish a statement of the net Premia attaching to their shares for the term 1869-71, before the 1st May next; after that date the adjustment of the bonus due to contributors will be made according to the books of the Company.

By order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

tf 538 Hongkong, 18th March, 1872.

P. BENNETT. W. H. HENRIQUES.

D. H. TILLSON & Co.,

BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
KOBE (HIOGO),
JAPAN.

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

THE Undersigned has leased the business of the Hongkong Hotel, and all bills or orders for goods, and receipts, will be signed by him hereafter. He will not be responsible for debts contracted, or transactions entered into, by the late lessee, LEE-A-FONG. Any order for dinner, tiffin, or supper will be promptly executed.

KWONG Y

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, O-saka.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ..... „ Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 9.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.10.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 21ST, 1872.

WE must of course accept Mr. MAY'S view of the evidence in the great dog case, which was concluded on Tuesday, and believe that there was nothing to show that the Chinaman who assisted the Sikh Constable to cut off the unlucky animal's tail, did so not knowing that the animal was alive; but it is quite certain that the dog was thoroughly alive not very long after the occurrence, and this would seem to be a corroboration of the evidence of the watchman at Messrs. SAYLE & Co.'s, although the Magistrate might be justly unwilling to take that evidence alone. At the very least, it would seem that the Chinese and Sikh Policemen were guilty of great negligence in not ascertaining clearly whether the dog was dead or not. But, however this point may be, the affair reflects very little credit on the heads of our Police Force, who ought clearly to give a proper notice to the public of a regulation of the kind, and ought also to take measures to secure that it be carried out in a proper manner. Neither of these points appears to have been in the slightest degree attended to. The public are left in complete ignorance that any steps are to be taken until they find that their dogs are being killed under their very doors; while the duty of discriminating how this very high-handed measure affecting the property of residents in the Colony is to be enforced, is entrusted to a stupid Sikh Policeman, aided by an equally obtuse Celestial. Given these conditions, and the results which followed were precisely what was to be expected, that is, that the measure was enforced in the wrong direction, and in the most wantonly cruel manner. It seems almost a waste of time to enlarge upon so ridiculous a piece of blundering, as giving two such men *carte blanche* to go round the Colony killing all the dogs they came across. Even the Chinese, it may be thought, are worthy of some little consideration in such a case, and it is quite certain that unless they are most definitely informed of the regulation, they will allow their watch dogs to go about loose, and become subject to the murderous official bludgeon. We have not sufficient acquaintance with the glorious jumble of law and counter-law, regulation and counter-regulation known as the book of Hongkong Ordinances, to say whether there may not be some clause or other which will justify the plan adopted. The likelihood is that some justification can be found, as it seems that existing Ordinances can be made to justify almost any abuse; but it is clear to anyone of common sense that any regulation of the kind ought to be carefully brought to the notice of the public before, after lying in abeyance for a length of time, it is revived at the caprice of some one or other of the officials, whose wisdom rules our destinies so long as we are in the Colony. This is not by any means the first time that similar inconsiderate capriciousness has been displayed; and this disregard for the convenience, not to say the reasonable rights, of the residents is one of the most distasteful features connected with the local government of this place. The public servants here seem entirely to forget the public, and to consider themselves above being influenced in any way by what is due to the Community generally.

It is to be hoped that the result of the attention which has been called to this subject will be some suitable regulations for the future. The simplest way to secure that dogs be not allowed to stray about the town would be to notify the public that animals found about would be taken up, and that either fines would be inflicted on their being returned to the owners, or if not claimed within a fixed time, they would be shot or drowned. Some such regulation could easily be made without the aid of a Hongkong Solon. All that is really necessary is that a reasonable plan should be hit upon, and be made generally known; but any plan of which full notice is not given must fail to be effectual in a matter in which it is especially desirable to secure the full co-operation of the whole Community. We do not want to kill dogs, but to prevent people being bitten, and the first object in view is to induce the inhabitants of the Colony generally to take care that their animals are not allowed to run loose.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, March 20th, 1872.

Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of Nankin, is dead.

The small steamer *Peiho* has foundered in the Gulf of Pechili.

The *Pekin Gazette*, of March 11th, gives the name of the Empress elect, and orders the Astronomers to select a day in October for the Royal marriage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LONDON, 17th March, 1872.

The Cabinet Council has concluded that America's reply offers an opening for further negotiations based on the Washington Treaty.

ANNUITY TO LADY MAYO.

The Indian Council has resolved to grant an annuity of £1,000 to Lady Mayo, besides the sum of £20,000 to her children.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1872.

A report obtained currency yesterday among the Chinese that the American bark *Agra*, which left Hongkong on the 16th inst., had been wrecked on the Paracels. Upon enquiry, however, it appeared that this report originated from the fact that the captain of the *Alma*, an American built ship, but under the North German flag, had arrived and, we regret to say, reported his vessel to be lost at that place.

In face of the well-known decision given on appeal to the Privy Council in the case in which Mr. Pollard was fined for contempt of Court, that before a person is punished for contempt, the Court is bound to give him an opportunity of being heard in his defence, the legality of the Acting Chief-Justice fining Mr. Welsh $50 for contempt in not paying sufficient attention to the case in which he was a juror seems open to question. It is certainly a nice point to decide what is and what is not sufficient attention on the part of a juryman; and assuredly a very strong case should be made out to justify a fine on such a ground.

SUPREME COURT.

20th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

The following jurors were sworn: Messrs. F. Francis, A. de Brito, F. Trieshling, J. A. Maher, H. C. V. de Figueiredo, W. Battles, and David Welsh.

MURDER.

Cheong-a-sang was arraigned for wilful murder.

The Acting Attorney-General, in opening, stated that the circumstances of the case were as follows. The murdered man, only a recent arrival in the Colony, and a gardener, went up the hills with one Lee-a-yee to cut grass, and after they had secured several bundles they were met by the defendant and two companions, who said to them, "Why do you cut our grass?—we will kill you." It was a fact that these threats were used, but it was for the jury to decide whether what was done was murder or manslaughter, or whether the threat was carried out at all. There was medical evidence to prove that the man had diseased spleen, and that it was the immediate cause of his death, though accelerated by whatever took place, according to the evidence. Another grass cutter, who was a witness to the scene after the act, and whom the defendant passed beforehand, picked out the defendant amongst a number of others, as also the nephew of the deceased, who was with him.

Lee-a-yee, declared, stated he was a gardener living at Wong-nei-chong, late at Hip-nam-cheong; identifies the broken reaping hook with bark on the handle as the one used by himself, and the other as the one by his uncle, and which was taken away by the defendant and his companions. He stated that the prisoner was the one who spoke to them, saying in abusive language "I will kill you; you have been picking up my dry branches; I will beat you to death." This frightened them, and they put down their firewood. The defendant, pulled out the bamboo and struck him, also poked him; he then chased him, and not catching him, turned back. Witness turned round to look, and saw the other two men attacking his uncle, and the defendant joining them, he was about 200 feet off when he saw this. They went away, and he went to his uncle, and found him dead. Witness laid him out straight. He is quite sure the defendant is one who beat his uncle. He was not making a false charge. The rest of this witness's evidence is the same as that given at the inquest and at the police-court, and which has already been published at length, except that he altered his statement at the latter to, "He did see the defendant strike his uncle."

Dr. Young was next called, and his statement was the same as at the inquest, and in answer to prisoner he said he could not say that going up the hill could have accelerated the rupture in the spleen. Over exertion would do it. In answer to the court, he said a man being out all day having exertion, and being without sufficient nourishment, would become weakened, but he could not say it would cause a rupture of the spleen.

Yeep kee-sing, a gardener, who was also called, gave his evidence as before, to the effect that he was on the hills, and passed the defendant with two others, and that he afterward saw them beating the first witness and another. Is quite sure that the defendant is the man who beat the deceased, though he has a beard now, which he had not then, more than a man who has not shaved for some time, and any person who says he had a beard cannot be right.

The Acting Attorney-General said he had no other evidence against the prisoner, and such being the case, he would enter a *nolle prosequi*. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

ROBBERY.

The Acting Attorney-General opened the case by stating that the defendant, Ho-a-yow, stood charged by one Yeong-ping-chew, of the Chin-wing foreign goods store in the Queen's Road, with attempting to rob him of a small box containing $108, on board the Macao steamer, he having just arrived from Macao, as also the defendant, and he was rolling up his mat to go on shore at the Canton wharf when all at once he missed his box, his attention being taken to some person spitting on his mat. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Yeong-ping-chew, declared, stated the defendant was in the act of putting the box into the boat, and he seized it. He caught hold of defendant, who struggled and got clear of him, and ran forward of the steamer. Witness held on to the box, and then gave chase after defendant, who was caught by some on board, and they handed him to the police. Witness told the boat people the box was his, and they assisted to push the box back. In answer to defendant, he said he did not say at the police court that the box was already in the boat.

Dominican Oraiz, a watchman on board the *Poyang* steamer, was next called, and gave evidence that he saw the defendant draw out the box now in court by the handle from alongside the last witness, and put it outside the landing. He presently heard an alarm, and saw the first witness struggling with the defendant, who got away amongst the crowd. He went after him, and caught him, gave him over to the mate, who told him to hand him over to the police. In answer to defendant, witness said he was quite sure of the man.

Defendant denied the charge, saying that the witnesses gave quite a different statement now to that at the police court.

His Lordship thereon read and compared the depositions, and after he had summed up the case, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Douglas remarked he knew the prisoner had been only lately discharged from a sentence to six months on a similar charge on the same boat, and he had been in gaol before for one month. Defendant then acknowledged that he did steal the box.

His Lordship sentenced him to three years' hard labor.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Kwong-a-chow was next arraigned on a charge of highway robbery with violence.

The Acting Attorney-General stated the case was this. One Wong-a-yau, a fisherman at Yow-mah-tee, with another named Wong-a-kong, went on a journey to their native home, viz., Hai-fung, near Chinese Kowloon, overland, and whilst on the road they were met by defendant and five others, who stopped them and took away their bundles, containing clothing and cash. Wong-a-kong, attempted to resist, and the defendant and his companions drew knives and made to cut them, so that they had to allow them to take away their bundles. They then made off, and one of the witnesses followed and traced the defendant and another to Tuck-a-wan, in a chandler's shop. Attempts were made to arrest them, when the defendant again drew a knife to resist; however, he was captured. The others got away, but defendant was given into the custody of the police.

Wong-a-yau, declared, said he was a fisherman. The prisoner drew a sheath knife and presented it to his cousin in a threatening manner, which compelled him to put down his bundle; Wong-a-kong, refused to put his down before that. Prisoner opened the bundles and took out 3000 cash, and the rest of the things, consisting of clothing, was taken by the rest of the people. Witness followed the defendant to Tuck-a-wan, and there had him arrested. He had assistance, one Atick, who went into the chandler's shop after him. Defendant drew out a knife and made a cut at him; made a hole in his jacket. One Low-ah-foo then went to his assistance, when defendant made a stab at him in the eye. Atick got hold of the knife, and took it from him. The knife is the same as that produced. After they arrested defendant they went for the police, and Jeremiah Foley came, and to him he was given into custody. Is quite sure the defendant is the one who attacked him and his cousin on the road.

Wong-a-kong, a fisherman unemployed, cousin to last witness, gave evidence of his having been in company with him on the road to Haifong. He was carrying the rice, clothes, and 3,000 cash, and was stopped by the prisoner and five others. The prisoner took hold of his bamboo, and when he resisted, he pulled out a knife and threatened him. Defendant said, "Where are you going?" and he made answer going to Kowloon to get a passage to his native place.

Chun-a-tick, a lime burner, stated he was at the beach of Tuck-a-wan, just arrived from Yow-mah-tee. He saw that witness there; he knew him. He said something to him, and went away and returned again. He went with him and saw the prisoner and another; they ran away, the first into a house. Witness chased him and caught him in the yard of the house. Defendant drew a knife and cut his jacket. Low-a-foong then came to his assistance; last witness was outside the door.

Jeremiah Foley, corporal of police at British Kowloon, stated he took in charge the defendant on the pathway between Tuck-a-wan and Haiwan. He was in a custody of a watchman, and a man showed himself cut in the eye. In answer to defendant, witness stated he did not know him; never had any complaints against him before.

Low-a-fook, a lime burner, stated the second witness came to the third witness on the beach, at Tuck-a-wan, spoke to him and away again. Presently he came back, and himself and the third witness went with him in pursuit of some one. When they got to a shop the defendant was there, and another; the third witness went to seize him, he got his cut with a knife, and then the defendant attacked him, cutting him on the eye. They caught the defendant and gave him into custody.

Defendant said that the charge was false, and that they brought it against him because he remonstrated with them for pushing against him.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty by six to one.

In the course of this case, Mr. David Welsh, one of the Jury, was fined $50 by his Lordship, for paying insufficient attention to the case, the Judge deeming this a contempt of Court. His Lordship remarked he had had his attention drawn to him before.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report of the Directors to the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Office of the General Agents, at Hongkong, on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1872, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting the following Report upon the business of the Company for the eight months ending 31st December, 1871.

From the annexed accounts it will be seen that the total Net Premia received at the Head Office and Agencies, many of which last were not established for some months after the Company began operations, amounts to $221,713.35; and adding thereto the balances at the credit of Exchange and Interest accounts, the total receipts of the Company for the first eight months of its existence aggregate $232,086.54.

After writing off one-third of the amount at the debit of Preliminary Expenses; paying all Losses, Commissions, Charges, Re-insurances, Directors, Auditors, and Surveyors' fees due to the 31st December, 1871; providing the sum of $25,000 for payment as Interest due to Shareholders at the rate 12 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital from the 1st May to 31st December, 1871, and carrying forward $70,113.01 to Suspense Account to cover premia on, and possible losses under, unexpired risks, their remains available for distribution the sum of $45,000.

The apportionment of this sum, if so appropriated, will, under the Section 103 of the Articles of Association, be as follows:—The sum of $15,000 will be carried to the Reserve Fund and invested; the sum of 15,000 will be devided *pro rata* among contributing Shareholders; and the sum of $5,000, or $10 per share, will be paid to Shareholders as General Dividend.

The Directors consider the balance carried forward to meet possible losses under unexpired risks ample and sufficient, as the claims paid and pending since the 31st December will absorb a part only this sum, while the aggregate amount of policies issued prior to that date, and still running, is satisfactorily small.

They further trust the foregoing statements will prove satisfactory to the Shareholders, and are pleased to be able to add that the business of the Company is steadily increasing.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. George Crichton and Mr. W. H. Condit having resigned their seats at the Board on leaving the colony, Mr. D. L. Hunter, of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., and Mr. O. Hoffman Burrows, of Messrs. S. E. Burrows & Sons, were duly elected in their stead. In conformity with Section 28 of the Articles of Association all the members of the Board retire at the present meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Mr. J. McDonall, Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and Mr. H. Hughes, Manager of the Agra Bank, have, by request of the Directors, audited the present accounts, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election as Auditors of the Company.

HERMANN MELCHERS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20th, 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 21ST, MORNING.

New Patna, $675 to $677½, cash and credit; New Benares, $665 to $667½, cash and credit; Old Patna, $675 to $677½, nominal; Old Benares, $655 to $657½; Malwa, $615 to $625. Market quiet for all kinds.

SAIGON MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

From Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAIGON, 19th March, 1872, 2.30 p.m.

RICE.—Supplies from the Interior are pretty large; owing to the scarcity of tonnage, rates are high. Exchange declined 1.92.

FREIGHTS.—Very little tonnage in harbour and rates are advancing; present quotation 68 cents; next voyage 58 cents; per Steamer 58 cents.

EXCHANGE.—8½.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—60 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—58 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 60 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$125 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$307½ to $310 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$58 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 147 per share, nominal.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount, nominal.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount, nominal.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$25 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4.5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight .... 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5¾
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/6¾
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221 to 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221 to 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72
Bank, 15 days sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72¾

SALES ON MARCH 20TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $81.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $8.80, by Kwong-fook-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Quicksilver, 200 flasks, at $92.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Wheat Flour, 50lbs., 1,000 bags, at $1.41, by Kwong-cheong-loong to travelling merchant.

T-Cloth, 6lbs., 1,500 pieces, at $1.75, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 pieces, at $16.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 62 bales, at $19.25, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.

Bombay Cotton, 42 bales, at $17.75, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.

Calcutta Cotton, 60 bales, at $16.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS NEAR SHANGHAI.

It would be premature to form any definite opinion with regard to the attack made near Shanghai upon Messrs. FARNHAM and ROHL. It was one of those cowardly onslaughts, where dozens set upon one or two unarmed men, with which unfortunately we are only too familiar in China; and it would seem, so far as can be judged from the particulars which have appeared, to have been like most mob attacks in China, a pre-arranged affair. From what is stated, it would seem most probable that the villagers had got wind of the intention of the gentlemen attacked to come down to the spot to endeavour to obtain possession of the property from the wreck; and, looking upon their plunder as a legitimate prize, had prepared to resent what they deemed an attack upon their prescriptive rights.

The motives which actuated Messrs. FARNHAM and ROHL appear to have been straightforward and legitimate. The TAOUTAI had been applied to to obtain the timber which had been plundered from the wreck of the *Loch Lamar*, from the villagers, and after some negociation it had been agreed that they should give it up on receipt of one-third of its value. Such, at all events, appears to have been the information which was received as to the result of the negotiations with the TAOUTAI; and, so far as the report given goes, it seems that the gentlemen attacked were quite willing to proceed on the basis of the arrangement which had been come to. One of two things, however, would appear in all likelihood to have happened; either that the villagers, finding the first terms assented to, had increased their demands, or that they mistrusted the *bona fides* of the foreigners, and having previously arranged to offer resistance, should an attempt be made to deprive them of their plunder, set upon them so soon as they thought that was the case.

No doubt it will be contended that it was imprudent of the gentlemen attacked to go to the village, and that they should have left the matter entirely in the hands of the authorities. In the face of the results of their expedition, it would be impossible to gainsay so obvious a proposition; but it may certainly be doubted whether the inference to be drawn is not rather that they ought to have gone armed than that they should have staid away. They went to the village with a perfectly legitimate object—to recover their own property in accordance with the agreement made with the Chinese officials; and yet they and their attendants were brutally maltreated, and it was no thanks to the villagers that the foreigners at all events were not killed. Of course, had one of the foreigners happened to be armed, and to have shot one of the villagers, there would have been an immense outcry, and it would at once have been declared that there was no necessity for force; but the truth is that when once a man gets into the hands of a Chinese mob, he has seldom any chance. No individual takes the responsibility of killing him, but they give in succession such blows as coming together surely produce that result. Then comes the investigation, and the Mandarin discovers that there was a rising; that in consequence of the rising some people got killed, that some people were responsible, and must be fined or degraded for not keeping order; but as it cannot be discovered who killed whom, everybody gets off with a fine to the local official, and he in his turn gets clear of the affair by a squeeze to his superior. Such is the common history of these affairs in China, and it must be obvious that it is very difficult to deal with them. It is impossible in such a case to execute a number of people simply on the presumption, however strong, that they were mixed up in an affair that occurred in their district or village; but, it is another question whether it would not in all such cases be both politic and justifiable to destroy a considerable amount of property, and leave those who were in the district to settle the affair among themselves. This is of course a very rough way of settling such matters, but it is clear that where a plan of combination is resorted to, to commit crimes, it is not unreasonable that those who share in the offence should share in the punishment. This is simply the plan on which the Chinese themselves proceed. Knowing it is as a rule hopeless to get hold of the actual criminals in such cases, they inflict a heavy fine on the whole district, or in cases where the people are too poor to be got at in this way, they attain the ends of punishment by destroying their villages. We should be sorry to advocate vindictiveness, but if the attack which has been made be as unprovoked as appears to be the case from the account published in the *Daily News*, some very severe punishment ought to be inflicted to prevent such occurrences in the future. It will not be sufficient that one or two men who happen to be identified should be punished. The large proportion of the men of the village were in the affair, and ought to suffer their share of the penalty. It will probably be urged in defence of the "poor ignorant villagers," as these peaceful wreckers will doubtless be styled, that mob risings and criminal combinations occur everywhere. This is quite true; but when they occur they are put down wherever it is possible, even by force of arms if necessary. We can put down mob risings directed against foreigners in China, and it is our own fault if we do not do so.

JUDGMENTS OF FOREIGN COURTS.

WE reprint the report of a very interesting case which came up under appeal to the Supreme Court at Shanghai from the Provincial Court at Foochow. The substance of the case was that Messrs. WESTRAY, GIBBS & Co., of New York, obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court of the City against Mr. FORSTER, of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., the well known firm in Foochow, for the sum of $50,000, as the amount due in account between the parties. Messrs. WESTRAY accordingly applied through their agents, Messrs. GILMAN & Co., to have the judgment enforced through the British Consular Court at Foochow; and the case came on towards the close of 1871, when the Consul at Foochow, upon the ground that the case had been irregularly brought forward in New York, refused to grant the application, taking the the judgment of the Supreme Court, New York, only as evidence of the history of the transactions instead of as proof of the debt.

From this decision an appeal was made to the Supreme Court at Shanghai, and after carefully hearing the arguments on both sides, Mr. Justice GOODWIN reversed the decision of the Court below, and ordered the enforcement of the judgment obtained in New York. His decision sets forth in a succinct and clear form the rules which govern the enforcement of the judgments of foreign Courts, and is of importance, as it will no doubt form a precedent on the point in the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and be binding upon the Provincial Courts. He shows that in an ordinary way an English Court will accept a judgment of a foreign tribunal as evidence of debt, and that to prevent its doing so it must be shown that the judgment was obtained either by fraud or that it is clearly contrary to natural justice. In the case under notice, the Provincial Court at Foochow seems to have been under the impression from the evidence which it had before it, that the Defendant had not been a party to the suit in New York, and could not in consequence bring forward in the Supreme Court there a counter claim which it considered he had. How the Foochow Court arrived at this decision in face of the evidence in the whole case seems a little difficult to comprehend; but it may possibly be accounted for by the evidence in the Court below not having been taken so strictly as in the Supreme Court at Shanghai. At all events, there appears no doubt from the evidence taken as a whole that the Defendant did appear, as we read that an answer was put in to the suit by a Mr. WARD, as attorney for the defendant, from instructions given to him by that gentleman himself. Under the circumstance there was nothing in the nature of obtaining a judgment without notice, summons or similar proceeding, the only ground except fraud which can detract from the force of a judgment for a debt duly obtained from a foreign Court, and upon this basis Mr. GOODWIN gave his decision. The chief argument urged against this decision was that Mr. FORSTER had been prevented by an unfortunate accident from going into the merits of the case in New York, having asked his brother to watch over his interests, and the brother having died before the cause came forward. But the answer to this would seem clearly to be that it was a matter to bring before the cognisance of the Supreme Court in New York for their decision as to whether it formed a valid ground for postponing or refusing to hear the case. If the matter was not urged upon their notice it was the fault of the defendant, as he was represented by Counsel, who must be presumed to have done what was necessary in the matter. If, the point being represented, the Court in New York decided to go on with the case, then it would be, as it were, invading the jurisdiction of the Court at which the matter was first decided, to go behind the judgment, and say that it had given a wrong decision. The Foochow Court acted with consistency, though erroneously, in holding that because the defendant was not a party to the case, the judgment of the Supreme Court could not be taken; but after it was discovered that this was a mistake in fact, and that the defendant was represented by Counsel instructed by himself, it would clearly be subversive of the ordinary principles applicable to the reception of foreign judgments to refuse to do so in this case, on the ground that the New York Court had not given sufficient opportunity for the defendant to be represented, and had, in fact, decided the case without due regard to the interests of justice. This principle would lead to the re-opening of every case on which a foreign Court had given a decision, as it usually happens in legal proceedings that one side considers the decision to be contrary to the justice of the case.

Mr. GOODWIN'S clear and logical judgment is of special importance in the Supreme and Provincial Courts in China, where on account of the exterritoriality arrangement judgments from foreign Courts are likely at all times to form part of proceedings in connection with debts; and it must be manifest that any principle which would make it easy to reopen a case already decided at any of the Consular tribunals upon other than very strong grounds, such as those instanced, namely, that the judgment was obtained either by fraud or by means clearly contrary to natural justice, would lead to endless confusion and uncertainty.

HONGKONG.

The local affairs of Hongkong appear to be in a state of ubiyange, pending the arrival of Sir Arthur Kennedy, the new Governor. The meeting of the Legislative Council, which was some time ago announced, has been put off *sine die*, and even if the Council meet before Sir Richard MacDonnell's departure, there will not be opportunity for doing much during the short interval which remains.

Some comments have been excited by the discovery that no arrangements have yet been made for the proper treatment of small-pox patients in the Colony. Last year about this time the public were at once startled and outraged by hearing that the only provision which had been made for patients suffering from this frightful scourge was some matsheds outside the Civil Hospital. The matter being commented upon in the papers, arrangements were, through the interposition of the Lieut.-Governor, made to take the patients over to Stone Cutters' Island; and it was not unreasonable to suppose that there would not again be grounds for complaint. The Community was, therefore, astonished to hear that even now no proper arrangements have been made, and that the season for small-pox, which always sets in with the return of the warm weather, had been allowed to return without any means being adopted to meet the invader. It is suggested that good, permanent arrangements should be made for the treatment of patients at Stone Cutters' Island, to which they can be easily conveyed, and where they can be properly attended to, while they are at the same time far enough off to prevent the unnecessary spread of contagion.

Another affair illustrative of the careless manner in which all regulations are carried out in Hongkong, has excited some attention and indignation. Without any warning being given to the public, orders were issued to the Police to destroy all dogs found about, and so indiscriminately was this order carried out, that a watch dog was knocked down with a loaded stick, and most cruelly injured by one of the Sikh Police within twenty yards of the house to which it belonged. The affair attracted attention, and the unlucky animal was rescued, but not before he was so seriously hurt that he had to be shot. The Sikh, and a Chinese constable who cut off the dog's tail while he was still alive, were prosecuted for cruelty to animals, but it not being proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that they knew the dog was not dead, after he had been knocked down, the case was dismissed.

A unanimous opinion has been expressed by the local papers that the present Acting Chief-Justice, who unfortunately labours under an infirmity which at times deprives him of consciousness while on the Bench, should resign his post, but much sympathy is expressed with him as an individual, and it is at the same time urged that it would be only right that the Colony and the Home Government should act liberally in the matter of pension.

The old members of the Police Force are complaining severely that the new men just out from home are paid higher wages than they receive. They organised a deputation and waited on the Captain Superintendent to represent the matter, but he would not hear of their complaints, and the unfortunate men were perfectly astounded by being informed that they were committing a breach of discipline, and that all who did not formally retract from the petition within a given time, would be dismissed for insubordination.

The case of collision between the P. & O. steamer *Geelong*, and the Norwegian barque *Glint*, is being investigated at the Vice-Admiralty Court.

SHANGHAI.

The new Taoutai has arrived, and taken the seals of office. He will have an immediate opportunity of displaying his vigour in the punishments of an attack made upon two foreign gentlemen, of which the details are given elsewhere.

On the 8th instant an action was brought in the Supreme Court at the above place before Judge Goodwin, by Mr. E. J. Hogg, against Mr. A. J. Little, claiming Tls. 300 in name of damages for trespass by defendant on plaintiff's land, and also for trespass on his person, in other words, for assault. Mr. Bird appeared for Mr. Hogg; Mr. Harwood for Mr. Little. In absence of Mr. A. J. Little, he was represented by Mr. R. W. Little. The case arose out of a dispute as to the right of plaintiff to alter the line of the road across his farm at Underwash, which leads to defendant's property at Jessfield. The road as it formerly ran would have intersected a part of his farm, and rendered a corner of it nearly useless. He therefore in the early part of 1871 had the road deflected 20 or 25 yards to the eastward, so as to carry along the boundary of his property and enable him to surround his farm with a rising fence. Defendant felt aggrieved at the change, which he thought plaintiff had no right to make, and in December wrote to the latter saying that unless the fence were at once removed so as to enable him to follow the old line of road, he would have it removed himself. On the 17th December plaintiff going out to his farm found defendant's gardener under his master's orders and inspection pulling up the hedge. Plaintiff pushed the gardener away from the fence, on which defendant struck plaintiff violently on the face, causing it to bleed. Further violence was prevented by the interposition of a friend, and this action was brought for redress. The defence was that plaintiff was not the legal owner of the land in question, and therefore defendant's entering on the land was no trespass; that supposing he were the legal owner, the defendant in virtue of a right of way to his own property had a legal right to prevent the alteration of the old road; that the assault was the result of plaintiff's uncalled for interference with defendant's operations, and that defendant was justified in defending his servant from plaintiff's violence. The case was argued at considerable length, and ultimately judgment was reserved.

The *Courier* notes that the S S. N. Co.'s new steamer *Hunan*, which has for the past few months been in course of construction at the Company's engineering Works at Hongkew, was on the 9th inst. taken on a preliminary, as it is technically called, Engineer's trial trip. The run was short,—some 7 miles towards Woosung and back. The results were in every way satisfactory. The official trial trip is expected to take place shortly.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Club took place on the 11th instant. The accounts showed a balance to the credit of $9,518.04.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. W. E. King is to take the post of Vice-Consul at Kiukiang, and that Mr. Mayers, who was recently gazetted to it, will proceed home on furlough.

There has been a sharp tussle between the French Police and some rowdies belonging to a Chinese gunboat, who upon a policeman trying to arrest them at a Tea shop, where they were endeavouring to obtain refreshment without paying, combined and attacked him with bamboos and some sharp instrument, inflicting several severe though not dangerous wounds. The men concerned were brought before the French Mixed Court on the 2nd inst. The gunboat men were sent in to the Taotai, and the civilians imprisoned. It is stated also that the Consul-General has peremptorily requested the Taotai to order the gunboat-men to be kept on board their boats, or at least out of the Foreign Settlements.

The Philharmonic Society have given their second concert, which is pronounced a success. Beethoven's Symphony in C was the piece of the evening.

A Volunteer fight has taken place, and went off with much *éclat*.

The final paper hunt of the Season, (for which Mr. W. M. Morgan, of Hongkong, gave the prize), was run on the 5th inst., and is pronounced to have been very successful. Mr. Symonds was first, Mr. Meller second, and Mr. Knight third.

The three old poles at the Woosung bar have been removed, and Red and White lights intended to lead over the bar are now exhibited.

TIENTSIN.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

Regarding the Mahomedan rebellion, you may rest assured that it exists, and is a serious affair for this dynasty. I mentioned in one of my letters to you, that the military mandarin at the head of Li-hung-chang's southern army, called Woo, had, in consequence of some squabbling in the street, arrested and summarily beheaded a man who was a Mahomedan. As the step was contrary to law, the Tientsin mandarin drew up a petition to Peking; and some four or five days back some Peking police came here and arrested four men connected with the affair and took them to Peking for examination. The Mahomedans are a very powerful body in the north of China, and by combination can force the Central Government to examine into the affair and make some endeavors to do justice. The military mandarin Woo being a southerner, and having only lately arrived, was not aware of the power of the Mahomedans; otherwise he would have been careful of irritating them, even if he was backed by all Li-hung-chang's power. The Taoutai, the mandarin with whom foreign officials do business, is at Paoutingfoo for the Chinese holidays; and nothing can be done at this moment officially. But even when here, he and the Consuls don't pull together.

Letters of 10th February from Pekin speak of Chung-how being soon expected, and that it is thought he may become a member of the Tsung-li-Yamun. If he has imbibed western civilisation through his visit to Europe and America, he will be an addition to the Yamun, as his knowledge will infuse new life and some common sense into the office. Really, however, no one knows where Chung-how will be posted; and I don't suppose any one will, till he has had a conversation with the leading minds of the Central Government. There are all kinds of rumours here and at Peking amongst the people; some say that Li-hung-chang is going to be Governor-General in Kansuh and Shensi; others again that he is going as Viceroy to Kwantung. As Kwantung will be the "fattest" post, I should say he would prefer it to going to Kansuh, having an army of over 100,000 southern men, he would be most useful in Kansuh in trying to put down the rebellion. The Diplomatic Corps, owing to the gulf which separates them from the Chinese high officers, through want of any social life, scarcely know anything of Chinese affairs till they become actual facts in action; so we can't learn anything of the future through that channel, as we do in Western capitals, where diplomatic people mix socially with the authorities of the capital.

His Excellency Chunghow, on his return from his mission to France, passed through Tientsin en route for Peking on the 8th ult., having only stayed a couple of hours in the city, at the house of the chief of the Tientsin gentry, and a friend of Chunghow's

t' Salamis, came in second. The "Force" didn't show up.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP.—1st Prize $30; 2nd $10.

Byron Brenan	scratch		1
—Williams, R.N.	100 yard		2
H. J. Fairlie, R.N.	50	"	3
A. J. Lewis	40	"	0
J. W. Terry	40	"	0
D. Jones	80	"	0
H. Foss	80	"	0
W. S. Young	100	"	0

A very good start was effected, and the extended line began at once to close up. At the beginning of the last round Mr. Brenan had overtaken Mr. Williams, who was leading, and this being the case he naturally finished a long way in front, Mr. Fairlie coming up at about the same distance behind. Time, 2m. 26 sec., or one second longer than Mr. Brenan took last year with 15 yards' start.

CONSOLATION RACE.—200 yards.—Prize $10.

W. Browne, R.N.	1
C. D. Weeks	2
G. J. Atkinson, R.N.	3
W. M. Annesley, R.N.	0

Mr. Weeks tried hard to overtake Mr. Browne, but the latter spurted up the rise and won as he liked.

BOYS' RACE.—A race for the youngsters was got up at the close of the programme, and, resulted in a second victory for Stanfield, (otherwise knowings "Down with the Tyrants!") who ran in capital style, and won very pluckily.

This concluded a very pleasant afternoon's sports. The band of the 10th Regiment was in attendance, and played a capital selection of music.

ATTACK AT SHANGHAI ON MESSRS. FARNHAM AND ROHL NEAR THE KINTOAN BEACON.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The startling intelligence was received on Saturday night, March 16th, that Messrs. Farnham and Rohl had been attacked by Chinese near the Kintoan Beacon; that Mr. Farnham was badly wounded, and that grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Mr. Rohl, who was missing. Mr. Stripling, with a party of Police and several Foreigners, who volunteered to accompany him, Mr. Bleeben, and Dr. Henderson, at once went down in the steam tug *Samson*; and arrangements were made for the *Mowcacy* to follow in the morning.

The following, so far as we have been able to learn them, are the particulars of the affair.

Our readers will remember the wreck, last December, near the Kintoan Beacon, of the Am. barque *Loch Lamar*. She was laden with timber for Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. The Chinese of course plundered the ship. Representations were made to the Chinese Authorities, and offers made to pay the country people one third of the value as salvage, on any wood recovered. The Taotai ordered the wood to be given up; but as the negotiation from a distance had not been very successful, Mr. Farnham determined to try whether he could not do better by a personal visit.

On Friday evening, accordingly, Mr. Farnham and Mr Röhl, with some Chinese destined to act as interpreters, went down in a houseboat, by the creek which runs from Pootung inland to the city of Chuen-sha. At this city, which is about five miles from the Beacon, they landed and hired chairs, in which they went towards the coast. Leaving their chairs at a place near the Sea Wall, about five miles from the Beacon, they proceeded to look about for some trace of the missing cargo, and discovered a lot of wood and large timbers secreted under stacks of straw. They told the villagers that one of the Chinese with them was authorised to take delivery of the wood, and that when he returned to do so he would pay them for it. The villagers made no demur, and Messrs. Farnham and Rohl went on. Having finished their explorations, and desiring to regain their chairs, they found these had moved about a quarter of a mile farther inland, along the Sea Wall. This movement of the chairs from the spot where they were left, seems to indicate foreknowledge by the bearers of the attack which followed. For as Messrs. Farnham and Rohl approached another village on their way to rejoin the chairs, a crowd of Chinese armed with hoes and bamboos burst from behind the crest of the raised causeway, near the spot where the chairs actually were, and rushed down on them. They hardly appreciated, for a moment, their intention; but it was soon made apparent. Mr. Farnham received a severe blow on the head from a hoe, which rendered him senseless for the moment. When he recovered, he saw a number of the Chinese chasing Mr. Röhl; he himself getting a start, succeeded in jumping a wide creek which lay between him and the coast—but which checked his pursuers—and made the best of his way across country to the Beacon, where he arrived thoroughly exhausted, and was kindly tended by the foreigners in sbarge. He did not observe that any of his assailants pursued him; but the Beacon keeper says that, as Mr. Farnham came towards the Beacon, there were a dozen or more people following him at about 300 or 400 yards off, probably with the intention of robbing him if he became helpless. Mr. Miller, (the Lighthouse keeper) at once started off overland for Shanghai, and reached Hongkew with information of the occurrence about 7 P.M.

Mr. Röhl, when the attack was made, became separated from Mr. Farnham, and ran round in rear of a house, but was knocked down and beaten. Regaining his feet, he made a run for the top of the embankment, where he made a stand and held his pursuers at bay for a time with a rake which he had picked up. He was overpowered, however, and had once more to run, but was caught, knocked down again, beaten very badly about the body, though not cut, robbed of his watch and spectacles, his clothes torn, and left so prostrate that he believes the villagers considered him dead. After some time he got up and staggered on, hardly able to find his way to his boat. Passing a josshouse he went in and asked for some tea, but was refused it; struggled on again till he became unconscious, only recovering to find himself in the boat, and to learn from his boatmen that two natives had carried him on board. The mob again came up and flung stones at the boat, which left the place and proceeded to Chuen sha, entering the city by the water gate. Having procured a chair, Mr. Röhl went to the Yamen to enlist the help of the officials, and on the way was mobbed again. The mandarin told him that he had better not go back in his own chair, and sent him to the boat in the official chair. Having left here, Mr. Röhl sent out some of his boatmen to endeavour to hear what had become of Mr. Farnham, but they returned, without any tidings; and Mr. Röhl then, about 1 A.M., despatched a man with a note to Shanghai, which was received about 4 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th, and relieved the anxiety felt concerning his safety.

The *Daily News* of the 12th inst. states that the matter is in the hands of the U. S. and N. German Consuls; and it is understood that two of the men captured by the Police are recognised by Mr. Farnham's Chinese as having taken part in the assault on them. Another of them, an opium-shop keeper, says that the man who called together the villagers and planned the attack is a boatman—an elder brother of one of the prisoners. What the motive for the attack was, cannot yet be clearly made out. Various tales are told, none of them apparently sufficient, but there is no doubt some explanation will be arrived at in a few days.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

COURT OF CONFISCATION AT SHANGHAI.

March 6th, 1872.

Before the Taotai, T. Dick, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, and G. F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul-General.

The Chinese Government v. The China and Japan Trading Co.

This was an enquiry into a case arising out of the Regulations regarding the importation or transhipment of munitions of war. The main facts will be found in the statement put in as evidence for the defence.

The Taotai said that action had been taken in the case because the munitions had been imported without permission. Instructions had been received from the Tsung-li Yamên some time ago, in accordance with which a notice had been issued on the 31st July last, that arms, &c., should not be landed without permission, and the taking them into port amounted to a breach of the Regulations. The arms had, however, been released on a bond given till reference had been made to Peking, till it should be seen whether the action of the authorities here would be confirmed.

In answer to Mr. Seward,

The Commissioner of Customs said that formed the case for the Government.

Mr. Seward said it was admitted, on the side of the China and Japan Trading Company, that, on the 1st February last, there arrived to their consignment 84 cases containing munitions of war, and that seizure of this by the Customs Authorities was waived at the request of the consignee, made through him. The merchandise in question was re-exported to Japan, 79 packages being transhipped to the *Golden Age* and 5 to the *Oregonian*, and a bond was given that the C. & J. Trading Co. would abide by the decision of the Tsung-li Yamen and the Minister in the matter, as to whether the value of the consignment should be forfeited. If there were no witnesses for the Government, the case would rest on the Treaty.

The Taotai repeated the circumstances preceding the granting of the bond, which he had accepted on the first instructions from Peking prohibiting arrival and re-export of arms, and said that he had afterwards applied a second time for instructions, but had not yet received a reply.

Mr. Seward thought a record of the present hearing should be made on both sides, so that they should not send different cases to Peking for consideration. A simple statement of the facts was all that was necessary—that the Treaty prohibited the importation and exportation of arms, and that defendants admitted having received an intimation to that effect, but only a few days before the arrival of the arms.

The Taotai assented, and the statement of Mr. Haskell, representing the C. & J. Trading Co., was then read by Mr. Seward for the defence. It is as follows:—

In Aug. of last year we received from Japan instructions to order certain munitions of war, which our agent there had contracted to supply to the Japanese officials at one of the ports. We telegraphed this order at once to London. About the 24th of Nov. we received advices from London that the material was about to be shipped, and on the 20th January were advised that it had been shipped in the steamer *Hongkong*. The steamer arrived on the 31st Jan. Immediately upon receipt of the first advice from London, I went to the Custom-house, in order to learn what proceeding was necessary to procure a transhipment permit. I was informed that the Customs could not grant transhipment permits, and that a petition for such must be made to the Taotai, through the Consul. I called upon the U. S. Consul-General, and was informed that immediate application would be made to the Taotai for the permit. In a few days the Consul informed me that the Taotai had intimated that he had no power to grant a permit, but would ask for instructions. This information led me to believe that the reference by the Taotai to higher authorities would be favourable to our interests. As we were each day expecting the arrival of the material, I kept in communication with the Consul of the U. S. Government. He from time to time informed us that he had not received the desired permit, but felt confident that it would be granted. About a week before the material actually arrived, the Consul-General told us that he had sent to the Taotai, and he did not anticipate any order for confiscation, but that at the worst the goods would have to be returned to Hongkong, and that he had understood from the Taotai's manner the latter would be the case. From these statements it will be seen that we practised no concealment, that we acted in good faith, and that we were led to believe the goods might be transhipped, or at the worst returned to Hongkong. I have to state, further, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, it has been usual for the Customs, until lately, to grant permits for the transhipment of arms and munitions of war, to any applicant.

From a question by the Taotai, it appeared that the form of application for permits for transhipment of munitions of war and the permits themselves had been the same as those for ordinary merchandise.

The Taotai remarked that the practice in force before the notification of 31st July came into action was not applicable to the period following, and that goods coming into the port for transhipment came into the port all the same as if they were imported to be landed. This it was which constituted the breach of Regulations, and was prohibited. He referred to the different instructions issued from time to time prohibiting the entrance of munitions of war into the port, and said the strictness with which this class of goods had to be dealt with was shown by their being set apart from all other merchandise.

Mr. Seward continued to read the statement—Proof had to be returned, of the landing of the arms at the foreign port. No sufficient notice of the discontinuance of the custom with regard to the transhipment of arms has ever been given.

The Taotai remarked that this argument could not hold good, because the Regulations prohibited the introduction of arms into the port, and there could be no transhipment without the arms arriving here, and the Regulations consequently being broken.

Mr. Seward observed that he was only reading Mr. Haskell's statement, for which he did not hold himself responsible. The question of breach of Regulations would be for the Tsung-li Yamên to decide. He continued:—A notice was issued from the Custom-house on the 31st of July, 1871, which reads: "Notice is hereby given, that the practice of allowing munitions of war imported without permission to be landed under guarantee will be discontinued on the 31st of Oct. next, after which date the Regulations relating to munitions of war contained in Rule 3 and Section 5 of Rule 5 of the Regulations appended to the Tariff will consequently be in full force."—signed, &c. This notice does not imply that the practise of granting permits for the purpose of transhipment will be discontinued. It did not occur to us that it would affect this shipment till after I had reported the the matter to the Customs and the Consulate. At this time the merchandise, according to our advices, was already on the way. The advices of the actual shipment and the bills of lading came to hand about ten days before the steamer having on board the goods arrived. It was then too late to take the cargo out at Hongkong.

The Taotai asked if a telegram could not have been sent to order the steamer to discharge the goods at Hongkong.

Mr. Seward said it would have been necessary to send the bill of lading, which was the evidence of property. This the defendants had only received, as was stated, ten days before the arrival of the steamer, and there was consequently no time to return it to Hongkong.

The Taotai understood that goods might be purchased by telegram, and thought the landing of them might be effected in the same way, if it were explained that the bill of lading would follow the telegram.

Mr. Seward said he was not competent to decide upon that point, but gave Mr. Haskell's statement of it. That gentleman, being a merchant, ought to know what could or could not be done, and he said the course the Taotai suggested could not be followed.

The Taotai quite understood that Mr. Seward was only reading Mr. Haskell's evidence, but felt called upon, when he thought there was anything incorrect, to comment on the points as they were read.

Mr. Seward was very glad to hear the Taotai's remarks, in order that any point he did not understand might be made clear.

Mr. Haskell asked to be allowed to explain further the difficulty they had in stopping the goods at Hongkong. The goods could not have been landed there by telegraphic order, because in the first place they had no agency there, and it would be necessary, in order to give a guarantee to the ship—which was sometimes done when there was no bill of lading—to send a power of attorney to some person to act for his firm. This could not be done by telegraph.

Mr. Seward continued reading the statement: In connection with landing at Hongkong there is another point; even had the bill of lading arrived sooner, the agents of the steamer might not have allowed the cases to be landed, they being heavy cargo, and probably in the bottom of the ship, requiring that other cargo should be removed before they could be got at. I received no positive intimation that a claim for confiscation of the goods would be set up until the very day of arrival in port.

Mr. Haskell said he would like to add to his written evidence a few words putting more strongly the point that it had been the custom for the last few years to allow the transhipment of arms here. Since 1866 permission had always been given to tranship for Japan; and while for arms being landed bonds were required, no bonds were asked for on account of those transhipped, which were simply treated as ordinary merchandise so far as transhipment was concerned. Notification No. 103, of 31st July, also, was particularly worded that arms or munitions of war would not be permitted to be landed, but there was no intimation about transhipment, which had already been allowed for so many years. His Excellency seemed to think that goods could not be transhipped without being landed, but there he was in error. The goods in this case were not landed, but transhipped direct from the steamer arriving to the steamer leaving the port, the balance of 5 cases remaining after the *Golden Age* left being kept in the *Hongkong* till taken on board the *Oregonian*. What he wished particularly to impress was that, while arms imported could only be landed by special permission or under bond, arms transhipped had been treated as ordinary merchandise. The long interval elapsing between the 24th Nov., when first advices stated the goods were about to be shipped, and the second advice in January, that they were so, was due to an interruption in the execution of the order, caused by strikes and the difficulty of finding a steamer, the P. & O. declining to take the cargo.

This closed the statement of the case. Mr. Seward did not think that any infraction of the Regulations had been made out, and asked if the Taotai was prepared to cancel the confiscation warrant. The Taotai replying that he could not do anything, as he had sent the case forward, Mr. Seward said he would then refer the matter to the U. S. Minister at Peking.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

(North China Herald.)

Translation.

China and Japan have long been friendly; but now desire to improve their relations and to render them more permanent. There have therefore been appointed on the part of China as Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Earl Li Hung-chang, Commissioner for Commerce, Guardian of the Heir-apparent, Chancellor of State, President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Chihli; and on the part of Japan, Tsung, High Minister of State, in conjunction with E and Tah, each in accordance with instruction from their respective Sovereigns to confer together and deliberate on articles of agreement to be observed perpetually and without infringement, by each State; and they have agreed as follows:

I.

Henceforward China and Japan shall draw closer to each other; and to render their friendship enduring, the behaviour of each towards the other shall be that of mutual respect, without depreciation on either side. Thus lasting peace shall be maintained.

II.

China and Japan being friendly, either shall, in case of experiencing injustice or wrong from another State, be entitled to assistance or good offices from the other.

III.

The laws of the two countries being different, neither shall seek to impose its own view on the other; but each shall afford mutual protection to merchants and people, and no violation of the law by residents in either country shall be allowed.

IV.

The Ambassadors of each country shall, with their families and suite, have access to Peking and Yeddo respectively, either for permanent residence or on a visit. Each ambassador shall bear his own expenses; and shall be at liberty to rent houses or land for official purposes. Each shall have facility for the carriage of his effects, and for sending despatches, &c.

V.

Although the officials of each country have grades of rank, these do not exactly correspond. It is agreed therefore that those who are about the same rank shall correspond on terms of equality. Those in subordinate positions shall give precedence to those in higher rank, and shall accord to them the due ceremonies. Despatches shall be addressed, by either side, to an officer of corresponding rank with the writer, and not to a higher official. In case of interviews, the rank and name of the visitor must appear on his card. When a Japanese official first arrives in China, he shall at once address to the local authorities a communication bearing his seal, to guard against forgeries, and vice versâ.

VI.

Correspondence between the two States shall be carried on henceforward, by China in the Chinese character, and by Japan in the Japanese character with a copy in Chinese, or in Chinese alone, as the Japanese government may find convenient.

VII.

The two States shall indicate to each other, respectively, the ports in each which are open to foreign trade; and to which subjects of either may go for trade, subject to regulations which shall be conformed to.

VIII.

The two States may appoint Consuls at each of these open ports for the control of their respective subjects. All questions of litigation, administration of property, &c., arising among their own nationals, shall be determined by the Consuls, according to their own laws. In questions where subjects of both countries are concerned, the complainant shall address a petition to the Consul of the accused, who shall first endeavour to bring about a settlement of the case; and, failing this, shall acquaint the Local Authorities, who will investigate it, arrest offenders, and recover debts; but who shall not be required to make good the losses of individuals.

IX.

If either State have no Consul at a Treaty Port, its subjects who may be resident there shall be subject to the Local Authorities. In case of offences being committed, the Local Authorities shall investigate them and arrest culprits, so far as their own subjects are concerned; or, on the other hand, submit the case to the nearest Consul for adjudication.

X.

The subjects of either State residing at the open ports are to maintain friendly intercourse. They are not to carry swords nor other weapons. Those offending in this respect shall be punished, and their arms confiscated. Subjects of either State residing in the territory of the other must each mind his own business; and, whether his stay be long or short, he shall be subject to his Consul's control. He shall not change his costume, nor present himself at the competitive examinations, causing confusion.

XI.

Subjects of either State flying from justice to the territory of the other shall be sought for by the local authorities, who shall give information, in case of capture, to the Fugitive's Consul, and arrange for his deportation.

XII.

Subjects of either country, residing at the treaty ports of the other, who are guilty of crime, or who go into the interior with firearms and kill people, shall be arrested by the Local official, and handed over to their Consul with a statement of their offence. If they resist the officer sent to arrest them, they may be slain on the spot; but their Consul shall be informed of the circumstances and be given opportunity for investigation. If such cases occur in the interior beyond the Consul's cognisance, a complete statement shall still be sent to him. Offenders arrested at an open port shall be tried by the Local official and the Consul acting conjointly. If an offender be arrested in the interior, the Local official shall try him, informing the Consul of the circumstance. If subjects of either State assemble riotously in the territory of the other, to the number of ten or upwards, and persuade or invite the natives to co-operate with them, to the public injury, the Local Authorities shall forthwith apprehend them. In such a case the Consul shall be informed and shall co-operate. If it occur in the interior, the Local Authorities shall adjudicate on the spot, informing the nearest Consul of their proceedings.

XIII.

The war-vessels of either State may resort to the open ports of the other, for the protection of their nationals; but not to other ports, nor to inland waters, unless driven to do so by distress. Infringement of this prohibition shall be punished.

XIV.

If either State shall be at war with another Power, it may close its ports and temporarily suspend trade, on giving due notice. Vessels coming or going must not suffer intentional harm. Chinese residing in Japan, or Japanese residing in China, shall not, in such case, take side with either of the belligerents.

XV.

Each State agrees to prohibit its Consuls from engaging in trade; neither shall they be allowed to act as Consuls for other treaty Powers. If a Consul misbehaves, his Minister shall recall him, upon due evidence being furnished of the fact; so that no individual may disturb harmony between the two countries.

XVI.

Each Country having a distinguishing flag—if a vessel belonging to either employ the flag of the other, such vessel and its cargo shall be liable to confiscation. If the offender be an official he shall be degraded.

XVII.

The books of either country may circulate freely in the other; and may be purchased by its subjects.

XVIII.

These articles are agreed on, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and preserve friendly relations. In token whereof, the Plenipotentiaries affix their respective seals. When the treaty has been approved by the Emperors of China and of Japan and ratifications have been exchanged, it shall be promulgated throughout each country, in order that the officials may become acquainted with it, and uphold its provisions.

In the 10th year of Tung Che.
In the 4th year of Ming Chi.

LETTER FROM BARON VON RICHTOFEN TO THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SI-NGAN-FU, PROVINCE OF SHENSI,
Jan. 12th, 1872.

I reached this place a week ago. I find that the Catholic Missionaries are in regular communication with Hankow, and make use of their kind services in forwarding you this note. It is mainly intended for keeping you posted in regard to my whereabouts, as I have not the leisure at present for detailed communications.

I left *Peking* on October 25th, and made immediately for the high hills which border the plain to the west. After visiting some of the coal districts from which the capital is supplied, I went by an exceedingly mountainous but very interesting route to *Pien-ngan-chau*, and proceeded to *Sïuen-hwa-fu* and *Kalgan*. I spent a fortnight beyond the Great Wall, making a delightful trip through southern Mongolia, in the execution of which I was much assisted by the hospitality and civility of the gentlemen of the Belgian Catholic Mission; one of them gave me the pleasure of his company on the whole way, and went with me till *Ta-tung-fu* in northern Shansi. Another fortnight was devoted to the journey from *Ta-tung-fu* to *Tai-yuen-fu*, on which I visited the *Wu-tai-shan*, one of the sacred mountains of China, with summits of ten thousand feet altitude. It was in the first days of December, and the weather intensely cold.

It was my intention to go from Tai-yuen-fu westwards into Shensi, and to explore the totally unknown northern portion of that province. But I was obliged to give up that plan, those districts being devastated and much depopulated by the Mahomedan rebels, some of whom are said to be still in the hills, and to make travelling unsafe. I found it quite impossible to hire men or animals for that trip, and had therefore to follow the great high-road which leads by way of *Ping-yang-fu* and the *Tung-kwan* gate to *Si-ngan-fu*.

I am struck with the greatness and importance, politically as well as commercially, of this city, which, after the partial destruction of Nanking, Wuchang and Hangchau, is probably the second in size in the Empire. Its magnificent walls have completely protected it from destruction by the rebels. I hope to give you some data of interest in regard to it, on my return.

To my great regret, I must leave the exploration of the province of Kansu to some future traveller. That country is in a very unsatisfactory condition, the Mahomedan rebels holding a portion of it, and making travelling in the rest of it troublesome and unsafe. The villages are deserted and destroyed; the two high-roads to Lan-chau-fu filled with soldiers, of whose propensity for stealing I have had personal experience, besides having been warned of them by their own officers. There is still a good deal of travelling done between Si-ngan-fu and Lan-chau-fu, chiefly by merchants. They go in large bodies, choosing little known byeways through the hills, and are yet subjected to much danger and annoyance, besides using a great deal of time. The hardships of such a trip, and the length of time which it would require, would hardly be commensurate with the result that I could expect to arrive at under the present circumstances. I would, moreover, not be able to go beyond Lan-chau-fu; and as no road exists between Kansu and Szechuen, I would have to return to Shensi in order to go south.

In regard to the province of Kansu, I must therefore confine myself to collecting data from other persons, and will proceed from here directly to Szechuen.

The weather is very favourable for travelling in the present season. It was cold while I was in Mongolia and Shansi; but the temperature is pleasant in this portion of Shensi. Snow fell only three times since I left Peking, but never more than one or two inches. The whole journey was made on horseback, with Mongolian ponies.

As some notes respecting the Mahomedan rebellion may be of immediate interest in Shanghai, I will communicate you already now what I could learn in regard to it. The information is collected from many and varied sources.

The year 1861 is stated as the time when rebellion commenced. It is emphatically and positively asserted, by persons who are in the position to be well informed, that the first move was made in this province of Shensi, and that the province of Kansu and the distant regions of Turkestan and Ili followed afterwards, one by one, the Mahomedans there being encouraged by the example set by their co-religionists in Shensi. It is for this reason that they had such easy work in the far west, in killing the Chinese and making themselves independent.

Not much of a definite character can be ascertained in regard to the immediate causes of the rebellion. Those of a more remote character date far back in history. Since the time when, under the Tang dynasty, the Mahomedan *Uigur* (pronounced *Hwei* or *Hwei-hwei* by the Chinese) were called from their pasture grounds situated beyond the Great Wall, west of Ninghia-fu, to aid the Chinese against the invasion of the Tibetans from Kokonor, these people took a firm footing on the territory of China proper, and spread gradually over the north-western provinces. Although those of Shensi and and Kansu wear the queue and speak Chinese, they are considered by the pagans as a different people; and this view is corroborated by their features, which differ from those of the Chinese proper. The pagans use here, generally, for themselves the well known term "Han-jin," to mark their distinction from the Mahomedans. These, including numerous converts of purely Chinese origin, are called *Hwei-hwei*, and since they are in rebellion, *Hwei-fei*. The contempt in which the Mahomedans hold the pork-eating Han jin, and the aversion which these have against people living among them and having manners and customs so different from their own as even to preclude intermarriage, has created since ancient times much ill-feeling between the adherents of the two religions, and it has much increased within the last decades. The Mahomedans, who, in general, prospered well, and are a more vigorous and energetic race than the Han-jin, grew proud and overbearing, while these had an advantage by their greatly superior numbers. Acts of violence became more and more frequent. The mutual ill-feeling increased when, in 1860, the Taiping rebels made a first, though very short, invasion in the province of Shensi. The pagan inhabitants repulsed it, and accuse the Mahomedans of not having assisted them, but of rather having embraced the cause of the invaders. The Mahomedans, in their turn, accuse the pagans that they propagated inflammatory addresses throughout the province, inciting the population to the annihilation of all Mahomedans. Matters had indeed come to such a pitch, that the only remaining question was this, which of the two parties would commence hostilities. The initiative rested with those who were most energetic, that is, the Mahomedans. The first move of that rebellion, which afterwards spread through the whole of Central Asia and became so disastrous for the Chinese Empire, appears to have been the rising of the Mahomedans residing in the city of *Hwa-chau*, situated on the high-road, 180 *li* east of Si-ngan-fu, now totally destroyed. Thence the rebellion spread from place to place, and gradually over the whole province of Shensi. It never had any head or leader, and the only tie uniting the different bands of rebels was the vague intention to exterminate all the pagans in the province, and to make themselves sole possessors of it. The life and property of the Christians, of whom there are now about 20,000 in the province, were spared. But the pagans were cut down wherever met with; men, women, and children alike. Those who lived in the neighbourhood of hills took refuge in them, and, in many instances, spent years in retirement; but in the plains, where no place of refuge offered, the massacre was terrible. The ease with which the Mahomedans, though much inferior in numbers, overpowered their timorous game, is remarkable. Eye-witnesses say that whole villages were deserted on the approach of a few rebels. The ravages committed by these from 1861 to 1870 are fearful, nearly every village and town being completely destroyed. They were roving about the country in large bands; nearly every year they remained for some time on the high-road between the Tungkwan gate and Si-ngan-fu, rendering all intercourse impossible. Happily, they had no guns. This circumstance saved some of the larger walled cities, among them Si-ngan-fu. The Mahomedans of this place, estimated at fifty thousand, were from the beginning forbidden to leave the city, under penalty of death, and this restriction is severely enforced upon them until this day. Their overbearing manners of former time are said to have given way to great humility. The pagan population of the city, estimated at about one million, is very desirous of killing them all; and only prevented from doing so by the mandarins.

The first General sent by the Chinese Government against the rebels was Te-ta-jin, said to have been an energetic but cruel soldier. But all the success which he had with the few troops at his command was, to repel the rebels, from 1861 to 1866, gradually from the eastern frontier of the province of Shensi to beyond Si-ngan-fu. This was accomplished with great loss of men among his own troops. All the Mahomedans whom To got hold of, women and children included, were killed. The rivers are said to have been coloured red with blood at that time. It appears that the Chinese Government did not take the matter seriously in hand, as long as there were Taiping and Nien-fei rebels to fight against; but after having sent an insufficient army into Shensi, contented itself with protecting the passages across the Hwang-ho, leading in to Shansi.

In 1866, To was killed in battle, and Tso-tung-pau was appointed in his place Governor-General of Kansu and Shensi, and Commander-in-chief of the troops stationed in the two provinces, with the express order to reside in Kansu. The career of this General in former years is well known. He distinguished himself in fighting the Taiping and Nientsi. But his career in the war against the Hwei-fei is marked by an almost complete want of success. The rebels immediately regained possession of the districts which it had cost his predecessor so much time to take, and at no time before had the devastations made by the rebels in Kansu and Shensi been so great as they were in the years following the accession of Tso-kung-pau. On the whole road from Tun-kwan to this place, the years from 1867 to the spring of 1870 were described to me as those in which the suffering was greatest. Si-ngan-fu was then completely surrounded with rebels during two years, and many people in the city died from starvation. Battles were lost, regiments decimated, and no success gained.

It was in this emergency that, as you will recollect, Li-hung-chang got the order, in the spring of 1870, to fight the rebels in Shansi and Kansu. He marched from Wu-chang-fu up the Han river, and entered Shansi with his forty battalions, of the nominal strength of five hundred men each (as every other battalion which I shall have to mention.) All of these were provided with foreign arms, some of them drilled by foreign officers, and practised in warfare. But scarcely had General Li reached his place of destination, when he was called to the province of Chili, after the massacre of Tientsin. He left his troops in Shensi, and gave the command of them to General Liu, who has held it since then. The fame of Li-hung-chang (or, perhaps, of his foreign arms) is so great, that the rebels withdrew immediately on the approach of his troops, never engaging in a fight with them. No one of the soldiers of that army whom I met has ever seen a rebel. The whole province of Shensi was at once cleared of organized rebels, without bloodshed, none but stragglers remaining. The main body retired into Kansu where they were received by their co-religionists, although these are said not to be in complete harmony with the Mahomedans of Shensi.

Since the spring of 1870, peace may therefore be said to be comparatively restored in Shensi, though a state of complete safety is not quite re-established, chiefly in the hilly districts of Yen-ngan-fu and Yu-ling-fu. The remnants of the population have left their hiding places in the hills and returned to their villages, many of which have been rapidly rebuilt. The province will remain in a peaceful condition as long as it is occupied by foreign armed troops.

Proceeding now to the province of Kansu, which is the present theatre of war, I must first state the astonishing fact that General Liu did not follow up his enormous advantage, but contented himself, during the last eighteen months, with guarding the frontier of Shensi towards the Kansu side. He left all the fighting in Kansu to Tso-kung-pau, with whom he was evidently not on terms of harmony; and though second in military rank to him, he never assisted him in the severe struggles which the army of Tso had to undergo sometimes in his close vicinity. Tso-kung-pau is said to have the immediate command of about two hundred battalions, or about one hundred thousand men, nominally (not counting Liu's troops), which are nearly all in Kansu. It appears that Tso-kung-pau, although no go-ahead-man, and lacking energy, is a cautious and prudent general, and that his want of success is due to the fact that his troops are much inferior in fighting capacity to those of Li-hung-chang, and were originally badly armed. In the course of time they have received a great many foreign arms; but most of these are said to have been taken by the rebels, Tso's troops not being accustomed to their use. A new supply was sent a short time ago to Kansu, but the rebels caught the whole train, killed the escort, and took possession of the arms and ammunition.

Although Tso-kung-pau was defeated in many battles (so called) and his ranks are much thinned, he had one signal success. The Mahomedans had, from of old, two strongholds in Kansu. The first of these was *Kia-ki-pu*, situated on the right bank of the Yellow River, about 100 *li* due south of Ning-hai-fu, and at the same distance from the Great Wall. This place is said to have been occupied by the Mahomedans since more than a thousand years. After they had gained there a firm footing, they settled in the much stronger place, *Ho-chau*, about 200 *li* southwest of Lan-chau-fu, the capital of the province. It is situated amidst high and rugged mountains, and can only be approached by narrow footpaths leading through rocky defiles. Ho-chau is known, even in Europe, as the place which has been, since centuries, the hotbed of all Mahomedan anti-Chinese machinations. Now, Kia-ki-pu was taken, about April 1871, by the Imperial troops under Tso-kung-pau, and the rebels repulsed beyond the Yellow River. Since then, Kansu is cleared of organized rebel troops east of the Hwang-ho, with the exception of the city of Ho-chau and its environs. On the left bank of the Hwang-ho, the Imperialists hold the two cities of Lan-chau-fu and Ning-hai-fu, but no territory beyond them. All efforts should now be concentrated towards the capture of Ho-chau, which is the key to the suppression of the rebellion. It appears that, if that city were taken, the Imperialists would easily regain possession of that narrow but most important strip of land, which stretches north-westward from Kansu between the mountains of Kokonor to the south and the Great Wall to the north, and which embraces the three cities of Liang-chau, Kan-chau and Su-chau.

This too is, as I learn, the present plan of operations. Tso-kung-pau has his head-quarters in Ngan-ting-hien, about 200 *li* southeast of Lan-chau-fu, and intends to operate against Ho-chau. But, to judge by the slowness of his movements, he is fully aware of the difficulty of his task, as he has to fight the combined Mahomedan forces of Shensi and Kansu. It is not known, here, whether they have now any chief. They are, however, much feared by the Imperial troops, and are said to have excellent horses, to be good horsemen and good marksmen, very valorous and ready to fight, never afraid of death. They burn all prisoners of war, while the Chinese shoot those they get into their hands.

The precedents of the army of Kansu would not warrant any sanguine expectations regarding the early capture of Ho-chau and the termination of the war. But, fortunately, there has been a change in the command of Li-hung-chang's army. When I reached Hwa-chau, on my way from Tungkwan to Si-ngan-fu, I met General Liu, who returned with a portion (18 battalions) of his troops, bound for Chou-kie-kou in Chihli (situated on the Wei river, not far from Wei-hwei-fu), whence he is to march to Tientsin in the third Chinese month. He has been replaced in command by Tsan-chu-men of Tientsin, who, coming from the east, arrived in Hwa-chau on the sameday, and received from Liu the official seal as commander of all those of Li-hung-chang's troops which remain in Shensi (23 battalions, as I learn). Tsan is now in Si-ngan-fu, and will start for the seat of war after Chinese new year. Although he is inferior in rank to Tso-kung-pau, I could not learn whether he is also second in command to him, and is to assist that general in his operations. It appears, rather, that he will act independently, Li not being desirous of putting his pet troops under the command of an officer co-ordinate in rank with himself. Notwithstanding this apparent unfortunate conflict, some more action than heretofore may be expected, because foreign armed and drilled troops will actually march into Kansu. The military and civil manderins with the army of Tsan are already preparing here for the journey to Su-chau.

Su-chau, as a glance on the map will show you, is the furthest place in China proper, and only 100 *li* distant from the *Kia-yu-kwan*, the last gate in the wall, which terminates there. This gate, which before the rebellion was kept locked, and was expressly opened for every traveller, is actually the door of the Chinese Empire in that direction. The Chinese will endeavour to re-extend their dominion at least until there. And I am confident that they will succeed before long, because the Mahomedans are diminishing in number and cannot get any assistance, while the Imperialists can increase their forces. An increase in numbers alone would probably be of little avail to them; but they strengthen the efficiency of their army by adding foreign-armed troops, which have already done the miracle of clearing Shensi without one gunshot. If the Imperialists should succeed, and peace be re-established in these two provinces, after they have been allowed, by gross negligence, to suffer immensely during an entire decade, they will owe it mainly to foreign arms and foreign drill. I have visited an arsenal in this city, where a considerable quantity of ammunition for foreign arms is made, by men from Ningpo, who have had their course of instruction in the arsenals of Shanghai and Nanking. The lead even of which they cast their bullets has English brands. There is also a French officer, General Pinel, with the Imperial army, who has much distinguished himself, and earned the first red button. He came to Shensi with Li, one of whose battalions he commanded. I met him at Hwa-chau, on his way back to Tientsin. But Tsan-chu-men brought with him the Imperial order to return with him to Kansu, where he will command six battalions. He is now the only foreigner in the army in these provinces.

Besides these elements of strength, the exuberant harvest which has been obtained this year in Shensi allows the Imperial army to be well provided with food. Money, too, appears to be plentiful. The Mahomedans, on the contrary, can be cut off from their chief sources of supply, and may finally be obliged to surrender to an overwhelming army. Their lot in this case would be to be killed to the last man.

Since my entry in Shensi, I have been constantly among soldiers and officers. Among the latter there are men of a military turn of mind, who in time of war will do honour to their position. Nor are the soldiers, who are mostly from Honna and Hunan, made of bad stuff. They have mostly a stout frame, and can stand fatigue remarkably well. But they are not animated by either a military or a patriotic spirit, and the only means to keep up a slight discipline among them is the fearful power of capital punishment which every commander of at least one battalion wields over his own men. It is made use of liberally, and many are the soldiers' heads which are cut off by the executioner. Can there be any more forcible illustration of the complete lack of military spirit than this, that the executioner is one of the comrades of the criminal, and yet receives five hundred *cash* for cutting off his head!

Jan. 14th.

I am about to leave this place, and hasten to finish this letter. To complete my narrative of the operations of the Chinese army, I must add, that Tsan-chu-men is to march, with his twenty-two battalions of Li's troops directly through the whole length of Kansu to Su-chau, a distance, from here, of 3,200 *li*, nearly one half of which is through territory occupied by the rebels. Although he is to act independently from Tso-kung-pau, his movements will assist the intended operations of this general. It is confidently expected that the rebels will not dare to oppose the march of Tsan, and will avoid any collision with his troops. They have no cannon. The chief weapon they use is said to be a sort of gingall fastened on the saddle. They have no infantry, but fight only on horseback, and owe their successes to quick and unexpected attacks. In the level country which predominates on the road from Lan-chau-fu to Suchau, cavalry would be no match to well-armed infantry, provided that the military drill is equal on both sides. But it is probable that the Mahomedan horsemen know still less of drill in rank and file than even Chinese infantry.

I do not know for how long time Tsan is to occupy the western end of Kansu; perhaps he will wait there until Ho-chau is taken by Tso-kung-pau, cutting off the Mahomedans from any retreat to the west. But I understand from

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tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

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tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

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tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

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JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

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NOTICE.
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The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
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Not exceeding..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
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THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.
ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET,
From 1st April,
AN OFFICE over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
1m 515 Hongkong, 14th March, 1872.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
1m 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
NO. 1, Peshili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THOSE desirable PREMISES on the Ground-floor of the Hongkong Hotel, particularly adapted either for a store or for offices.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER.
tf 458 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR.
tf 341 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872

TO LET.
From the 1st of March next.
THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER'S house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*
tf 301 Hongkong, 14th February, 1872.

TO LET.
A BED-ROOM, with BATH-ROOM and VERANDAH attached.
Also,
A TWO-STALLED STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.
Apply at 23, Hollywood Road.
tf 288 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(Possession from 1st March next.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, West Terrace, Castle Road. Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
tf 224 Hongkong, 1st February, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).
THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENES, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET,
With possession on 1st January.
THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

CARD.
AYRES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.
tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.
THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (6 feet seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 550 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE British Steamer
"PARANA,"
Wilkinson, Master, will load as above, and be despatched TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents
3d 547 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE British Steamer
"EASTERN ISLES,"
Captain Knight, will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
4d 540 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 551 Hongkong, 20th March, 1872.

FOR MANILA *(direct).*
THE British Steamer
"EMERALD,"
will be despatched for the above port on or about the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
533 Hongkong, 18th March, 1872.

FOR CHINKIANG *direct.*
THE Steamship
"GORDON CASTLE,"
J. Campbell, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
tf 521 Hongkong, 15th March, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.
THE American Steamer
"DANIEL JEAN RICHARD,"
shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 496 Hongkong, 12th March, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE A 1 Clipper-barque
"NOORD BRABANT."
Capt. James Frost, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 533 Hongkong, 13th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Clipper Barque
"MALLEVILLE,"
Waite, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 479 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"INDIA,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 464 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"SARDIS,"
Trask, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 279 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

FOR HAMBURG *(direct.)*
THE German Barque
"HONGKONG,"
334 Tons, Captain J. Claver, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 280 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

PORT OF AMOY.
SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.
Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.
Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK,
RIVER MIN.
THE above granite floored DOOK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

ALFRED SINGER,
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, AND SINGING.
BALLS AND DANCE PARTIES ATTENDED.
PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS tuned and repaired by the month, or by special contract, on Moderate Terms.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
Ladies and Gentlemen requiring the services of the above, will please address him care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.
tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

A. BORG,
TINNER AND GALVANIZER,
97, WANCHAI ROAD,
IRON, CHAIN, PIPES,
AND
ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK GALVANIZED,
tf 226] ON REASONABLE TERMS. [Feb. 1

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai.—Per *Thales*, at 4.30 P.M. to-day, the 21st instant.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai.—Per *Madras*, to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Martaban*, at 11.30 A.M. to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

For Saigon.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, to morrow, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per Str. *Eastern Isles*, at 5 P.M. to-morr